

# Safeguarded REDD+?: Potential to promote local participation and livelihoods at REDD+ sites in 6 countries



**Amy Duchelle, Ida Aju Pradnja Resosudarmo, Claudio de Sassi, Andini Desita Ekaputri, Mella Komalasari, Christy Desta Pratama, William Sunderlin**

TCD Amazon Seminar, 09 November 2015



# Emergence of subnational REDD+ initiatives

- Since 2007, hundreds of subnational REDD+ initiatives have emerged in the tropics
- On-the-ground evidence for how local people could benefit or lose from REDD+, particularly in relation to respect for local rights, participation and enhancement of livelihoods => *UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards*



# UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards

When undertaking REDD+ activities, the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:

- a) Complement or consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements
- b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures
- c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities
- d) Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders
- e) Consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity
  - not used for conversion of natural forests
  - protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services
  - enhance other social and environmental benefits
- f) Address the risks of reversals
- g) Reduce displacement of emissions

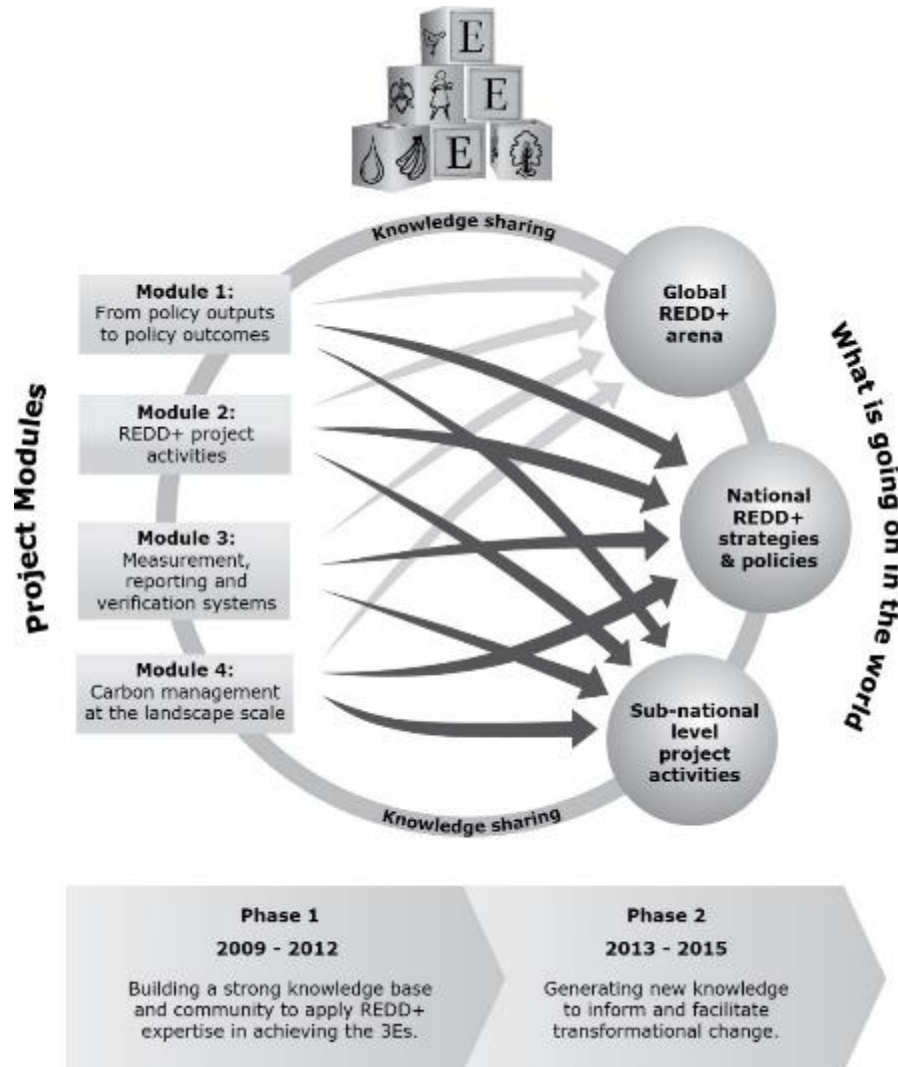




## CIFOR's Global Comparative Study: GCS-REDD+

- To support REDD+ policy arenas and practitioner communities with:
  - information
  - analysis
  - tools
- To promote 3E+ outcomes:
  - effectiveness
  - efficiency
  - equity and co-benefits

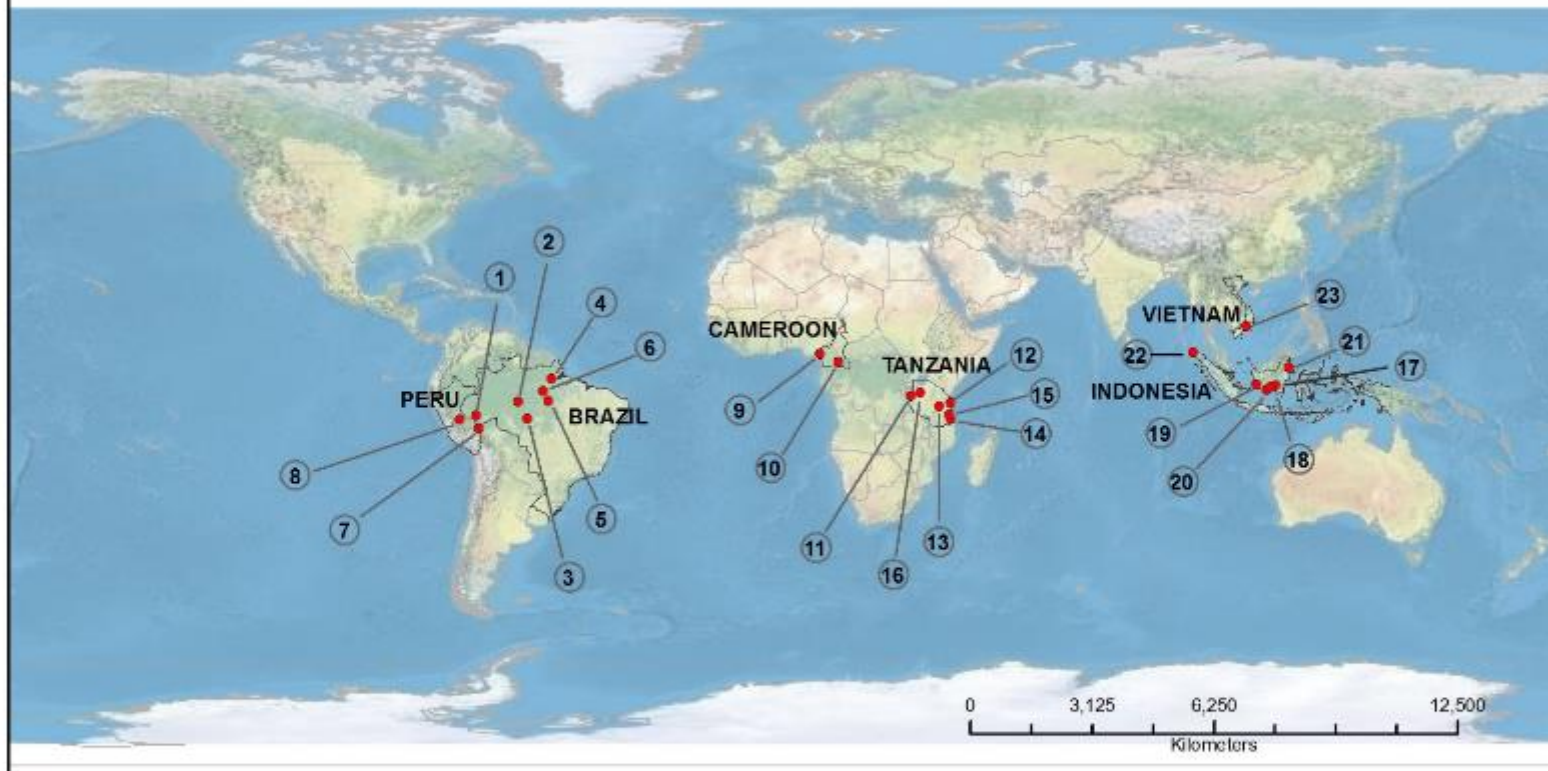
# GCS Structure



- REDD+ policies and processes (M1)
- **Subnational REDD+ initiatives (M2)**
- Monitoring and reference levels (M3)
- Carbon in the landscape and multilevel governance (M4)
- Knowledge sharing (M5)

# Global Comparative Study on REDD+

## Abbreviated names and locations of subnational initiatives



### BRAZIL

1. Acre
2. Bolsa Floresta
3. Cotriguaçu
4. Jari/Amapá
5. SFX
6. Transamazon

### PERU

7. Madre de Dios
8. Ucayali

### CAMEROON

9. Mt. Cameroon
10. SE Cameroon

### TANZANIA

11. Kigoma
12. Zanzibar
13. Kilosa
14. Lindi
15. Mpingo
16. Shinyanga

### INDONESIA

17. KFCP
18. Katingan
19. KCCP
20. Rimba Raya
21. TNC within BFCP
22. Ulu Masen

### VIETNAM

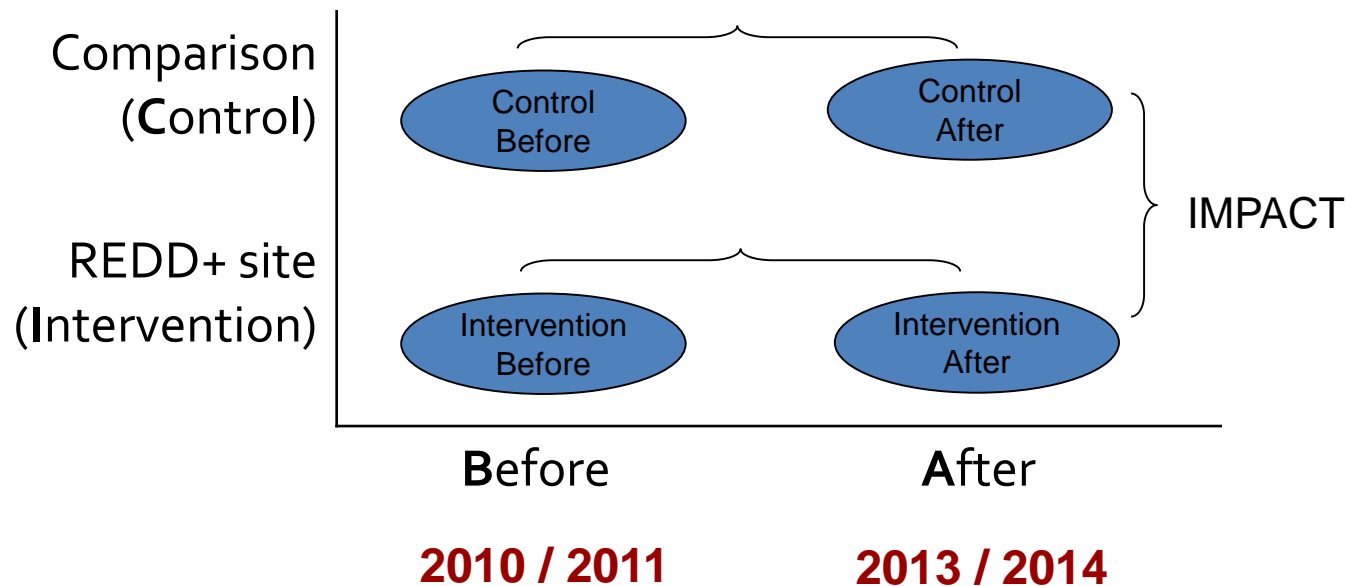
23. Cat Tien

**6 countries - 23 sub-national REDD+ initiatives**  
**190 villages – 4,524 households**



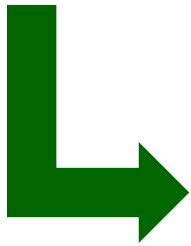
# Subnational REDD+ Initiatives (GCS M2)

*Through its BACI method, M2 will provide empirical evidence of what is succeeding and failing in REDD+ with respect to effectiveness, efficiency, equity, and co-benefits (livelihoods, governance, biodiversity)*



# GCS findings relate to Cancun Safeguard d.

d) Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders



*Are local people aware of REDD+ initiatives, and do they participate in design and implementation?*



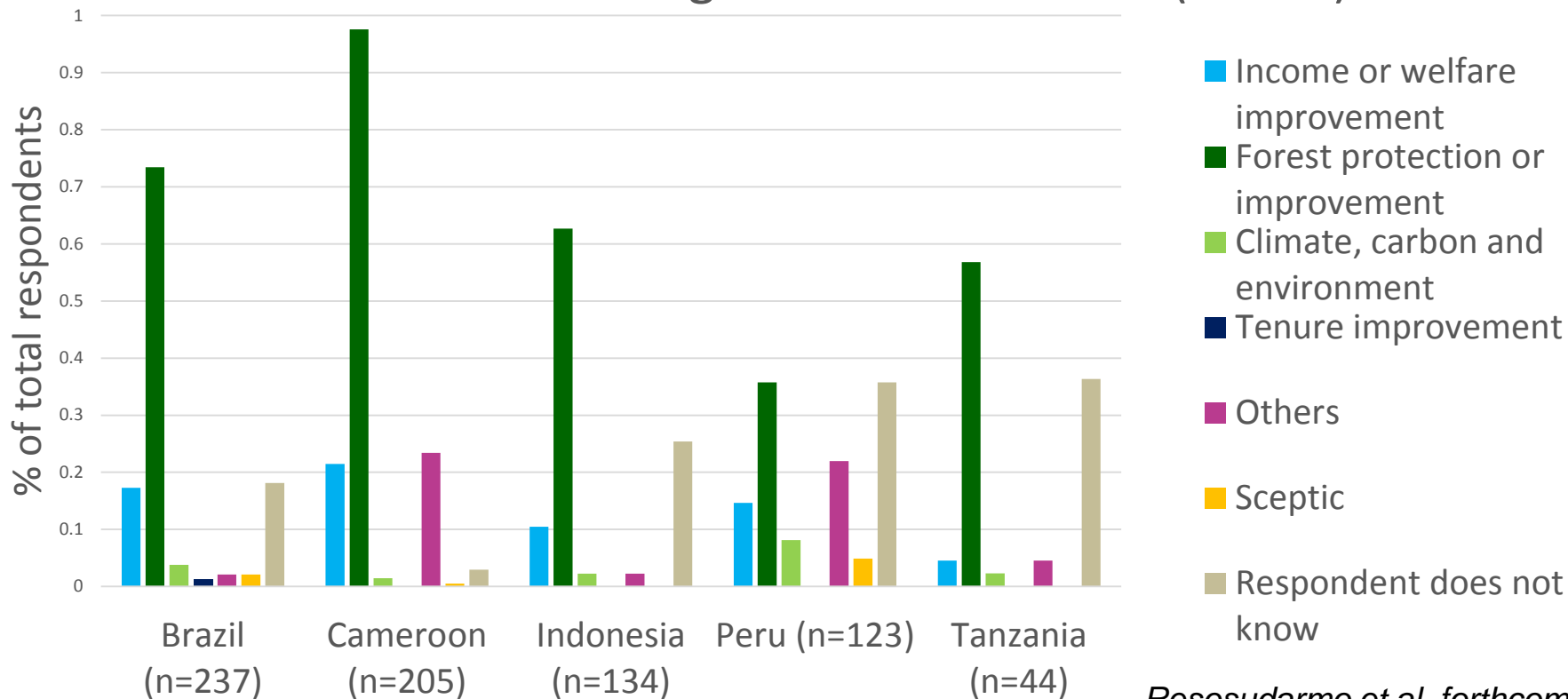
M. Cromberg



# Local knowledge of REDD+ (n=2182)

- 22.5% of households heard about **REDD+**
- 34% heard about **local REDD+ initiative**;  
primary source of information = proponents (53%)

Local understanding of REDD+ initiative (n=743)



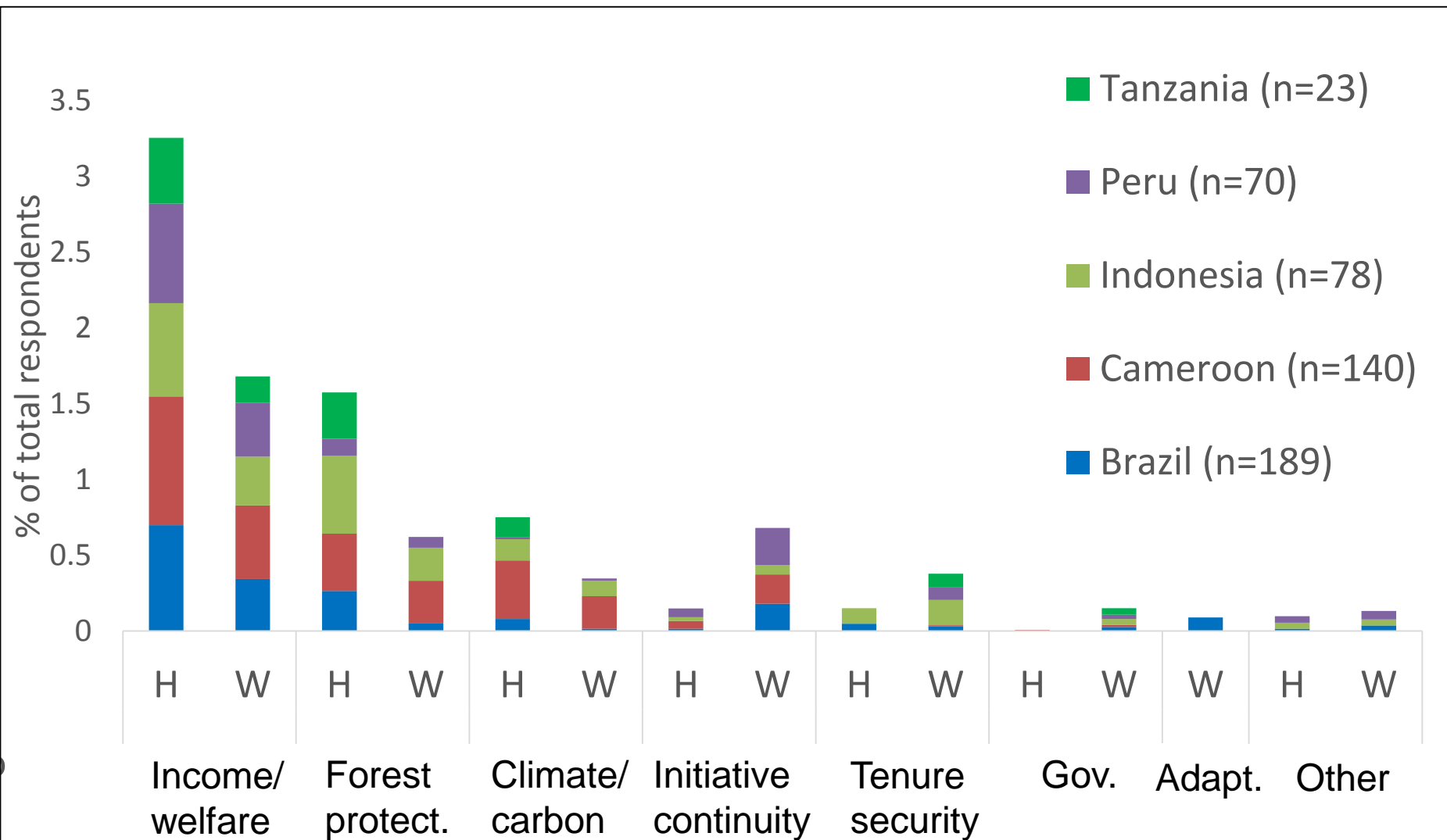
# Local participation in REDD+ initiatives (n=500)

- 27% of households aware of local REDD+ initiative participated in early design or implementation ... but participation mostly passive/consultative



M. Cromberg

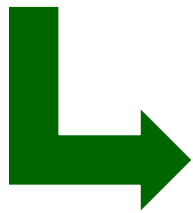
# Local hopes and worries for REDD+ initiatives (n=500)





# Findings as relate to Cancun Safeguard e.

e) conservation of natural forests ... enhancement of other social and environmental benefits



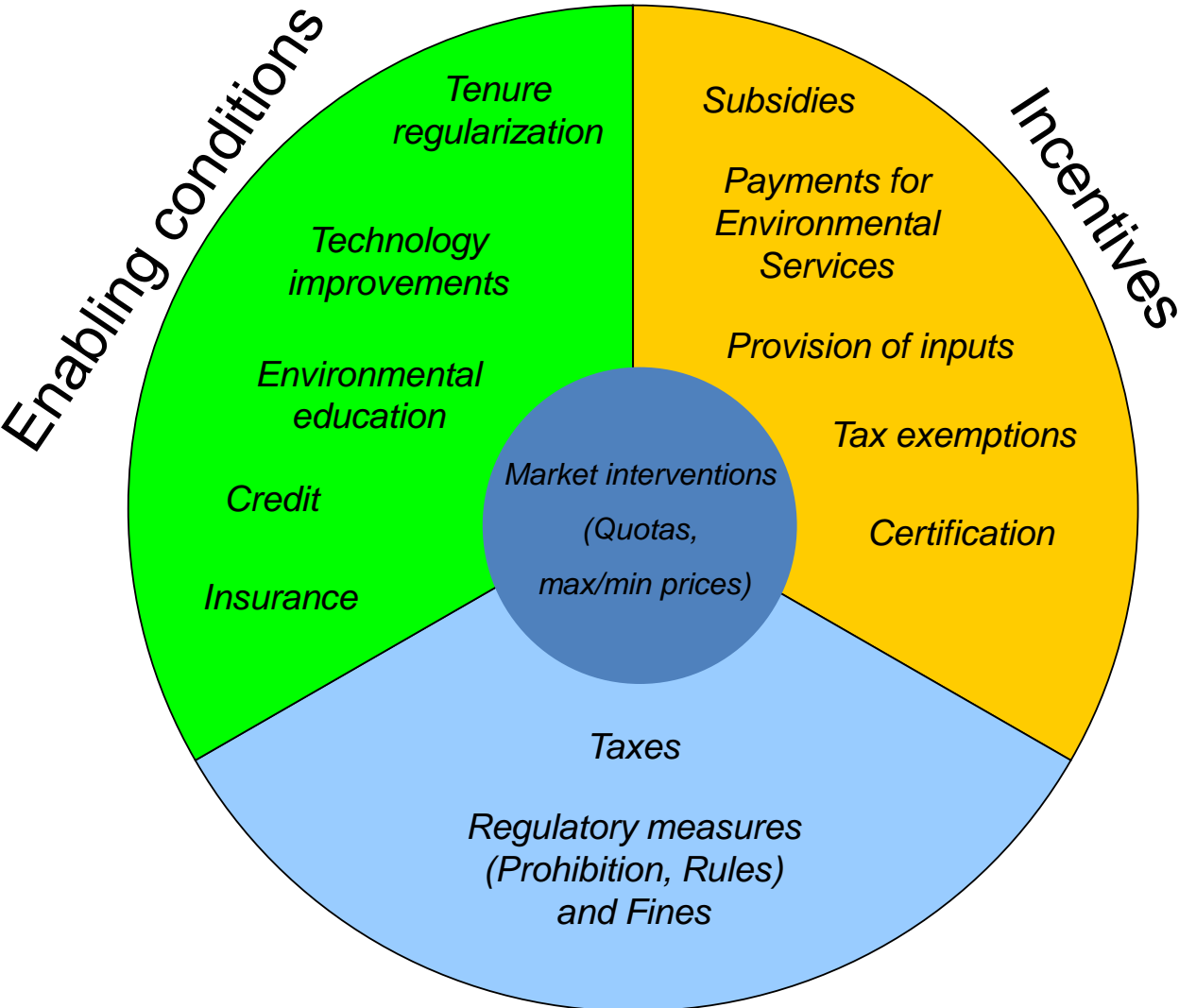
*Can REDD+ interventions promote local livelihoods?*



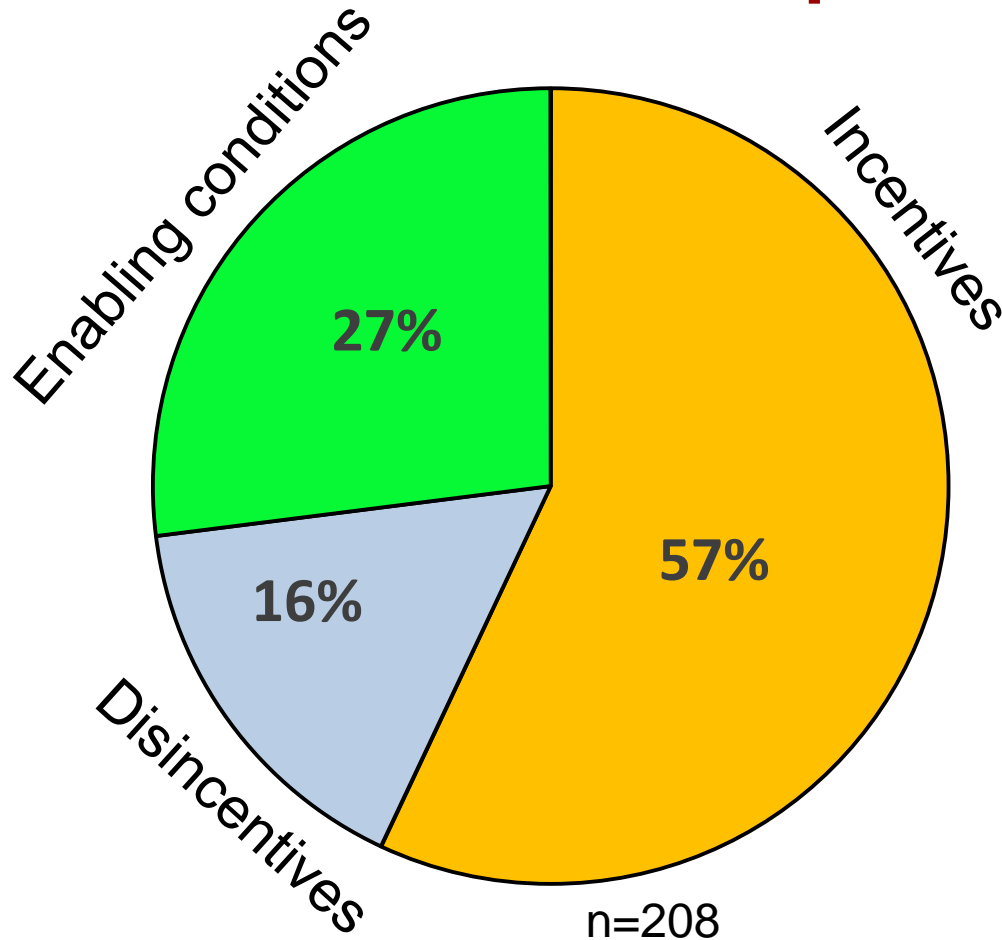
M. Cromberg



# REDD+ interventions disentangled



# Mix of REDD+ related interventions at sampled sites

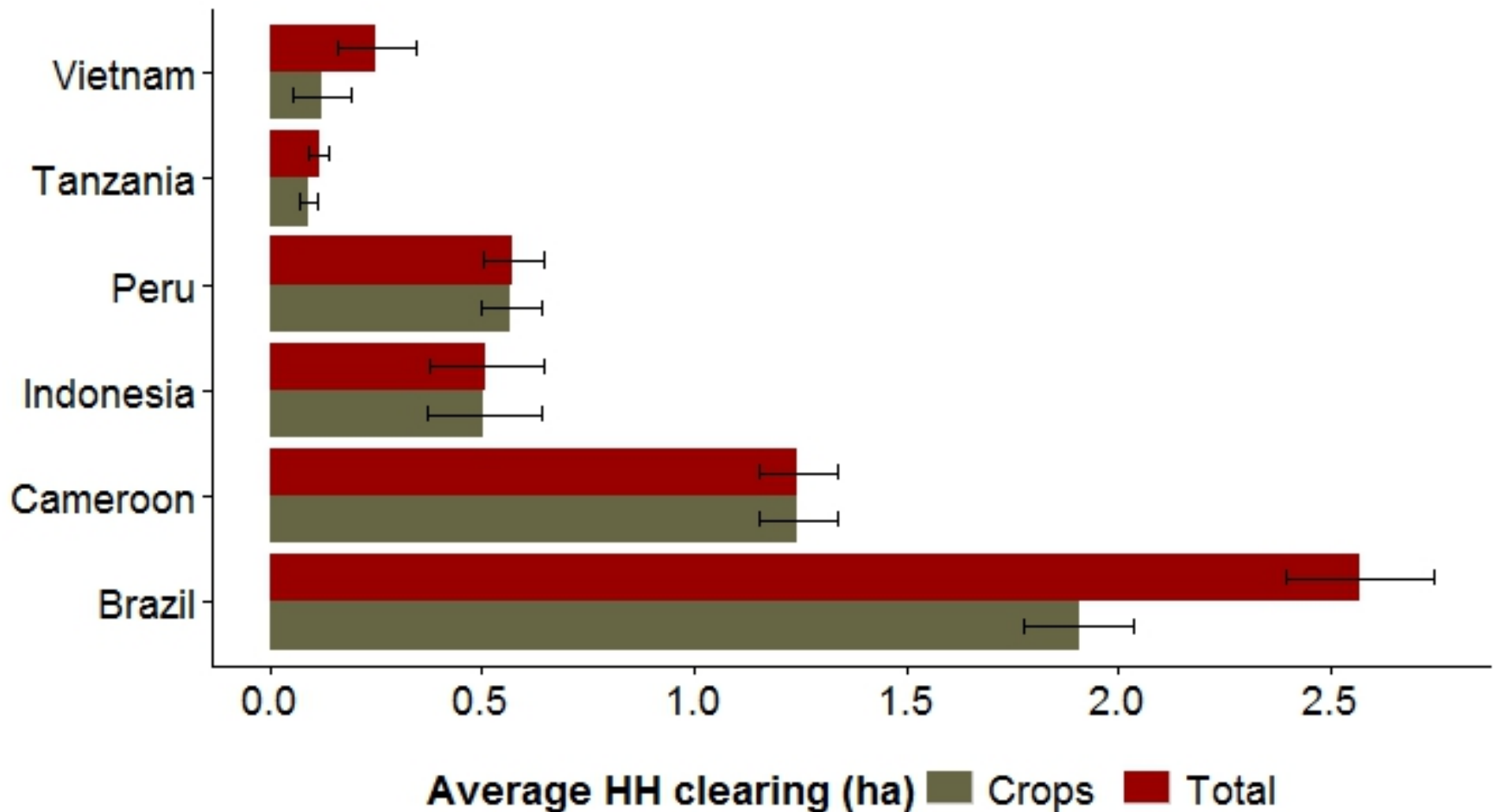


- More *incentives* than other types of REDD+ interventions
- Of *incentives*, only 13% are conditional on 'sustainable' land use behaviors (7% of all interventions conditional)

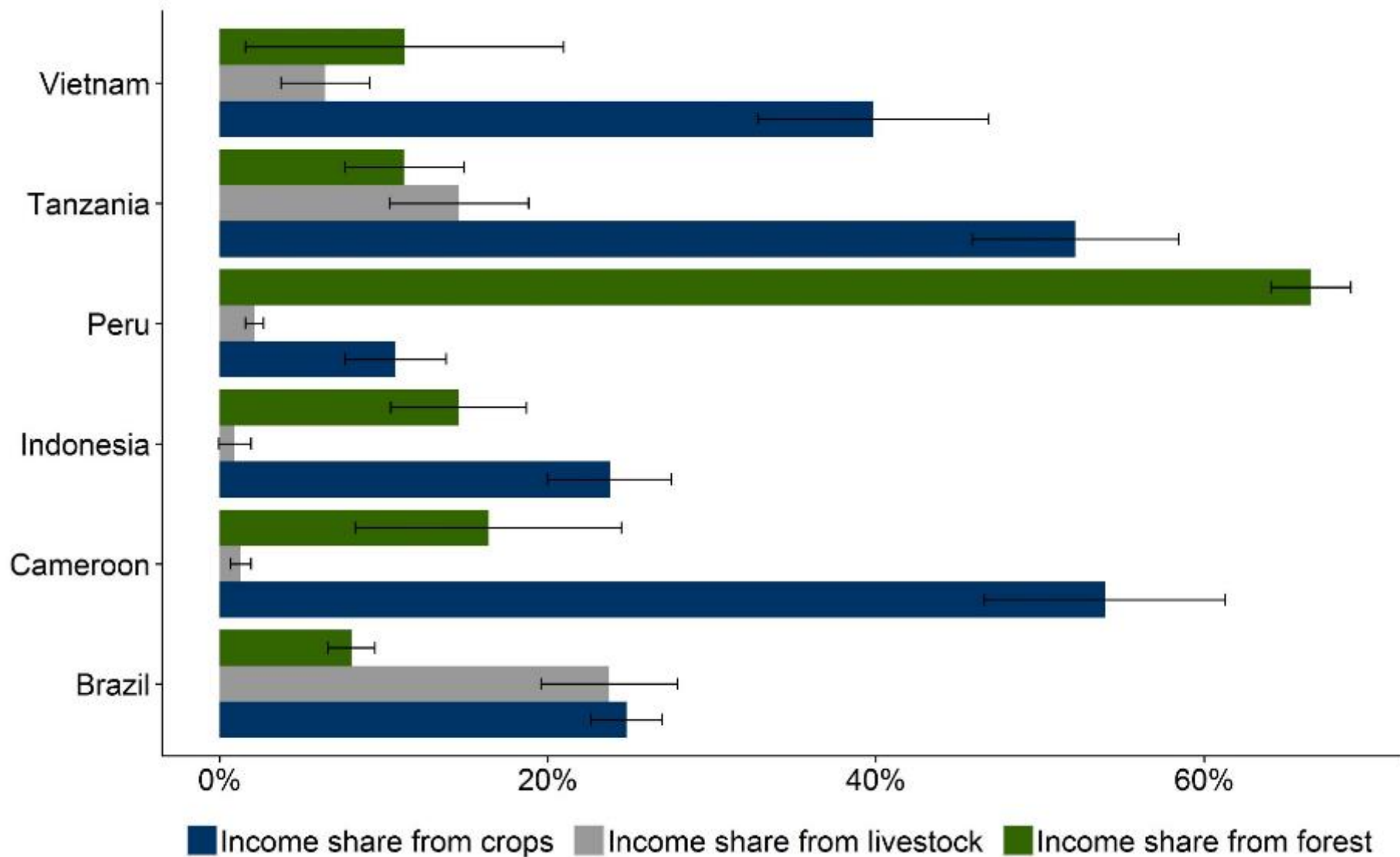


## Forest clearing at REDD+ sites (n=2182)

- 41% of households had cleared at least one parcel of forest in the 2 years prior to the survey

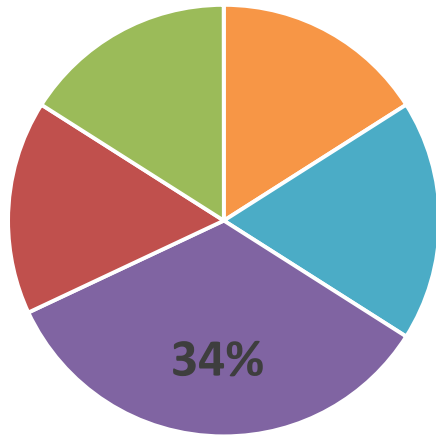


# Household income shares at REDD+ sites (n=2182)

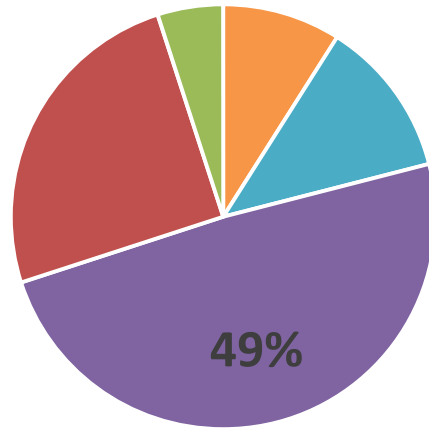


# Alignment between REDD+ interventions and local livelihoods

Cotriguaçu, Brazil



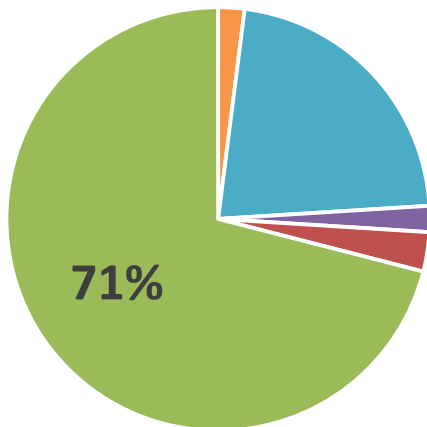
São Félix do Xingu, Brazil



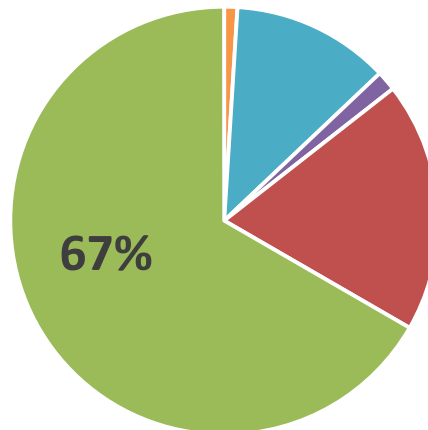
## Livestock reliant sites:

- Sustainable milk production (Cotri)
- 'Best practices' for cattle ranching (SFX)

Madre de Dios, Peru



Ucayali, Peru



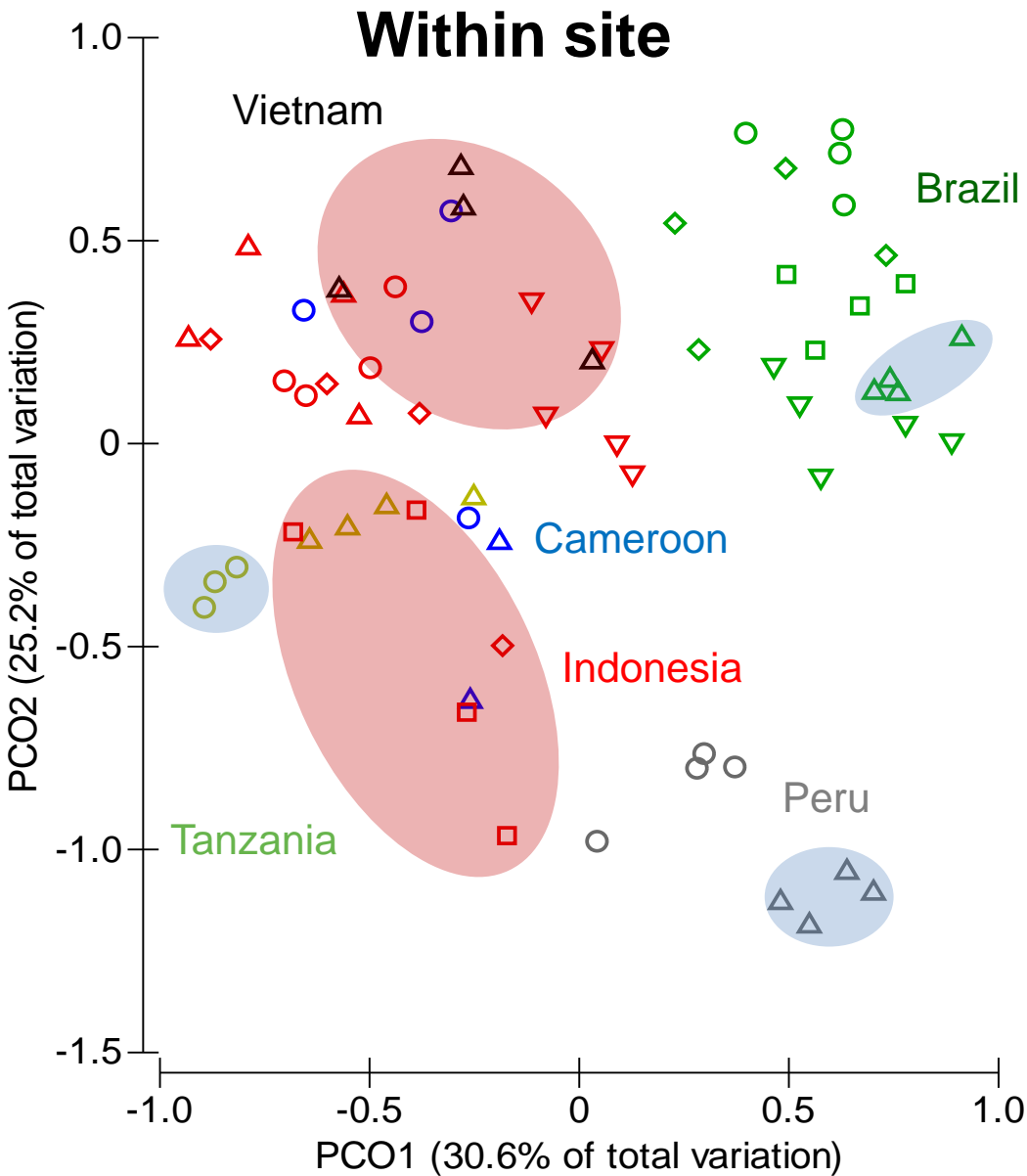
## Forest reliant sites:

- Local Brazil nut processing plant (Madre de Dios)
- Small-scale timber production (Ucayali)

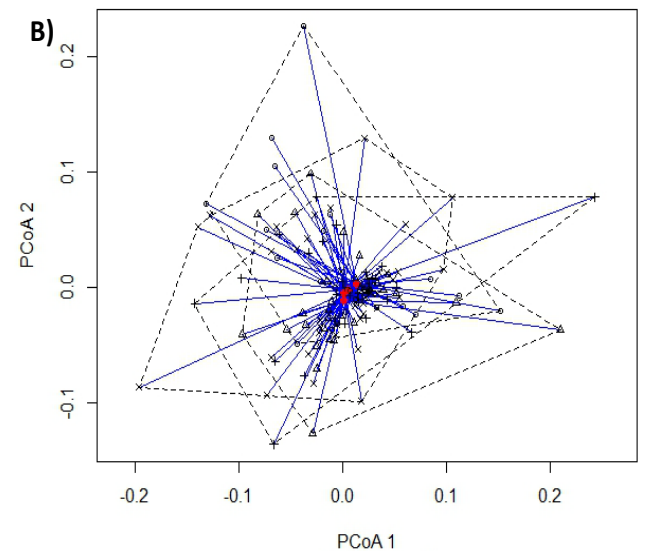
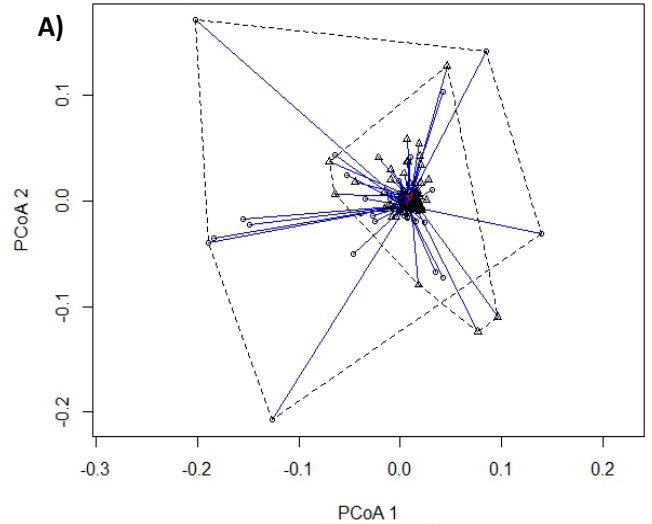




# But livelihood portfolios are heterogeneous...



## Within community



# Conclusions

- Generally low levels of local participation in subnational REDD+ initiatives
- Forest clearing and reliance on agriculture important characteristic of local livelihoods at most sites
  - Importance of complementing *disincentives* with *incentives*
- Livelihood heterogeneity makes it challenging to design REDD+ interventions that 'do no harm' and promote social benefits
- Importance of involving local people in developing an effective and equitable mix of REDD+ interventions

## Financial support for GCS-REDD+:

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation,  
Australian Agency for International Development,  
European Commission,  
UK Department for International Development,  
CGIAR Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA) Programme.

**CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on REDD+:** <http://www.cifor.org/gcs/>

**“REDD+ on the ground” case book:** <http://www.cifor.org/redd-case-book/>

**REDD+ safeguards packet:** <http://www.cifor.org/gcs/publications/redd-safeguards/>

**Thinking beyond  
the canopy**

Center for International Forestry Research

[www.cifor.cgiar.org](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org)



CIFOR advances human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries. CIFOR is one of 15 centres within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). CIFOR's headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia. It also has offices in Asia, Africa and South America.



[www.ForestsClimateChange.org](http://www.ForestsClimateChange.org)